Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 82, of Vol. II.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1791. [Whole No. 186.]

LONDON, December 3.

BY a letter from Bonaviſta, dated the 22d of July, 1790, we are informed that the Meſſrs. Braithwaites, with their ſmall ſhips company, have had a very ſevere engagement with five pirate veſſels, who came to oppoſe them in recovering the property loſt in the Hartwell East-Indiaman.

The force of the pirates conſiſted of two ſchooners, mounting ten guns each; three ſloops, mounting five guns each, and one cohorn: that of the Engliſh, was the ſloop Endeavor, of 37 tons burthen, mounting 2 ſix pounders, 2 two pounders, and 1 cohorn, beſides ſmall arms, and the crew conſiſted of nine ſeamen and Meſſrs. Braithwaites.

After a cloſe action of two glaſſes, the pirates ſheered off different courſes, and were purſued for two hours: but the Endeavor having been long at ſea, was very foul, and could not come up with them.

The Engliſh veſſel received ſundry ſhot thro' her ſides and ſails, and the tiller rope was ſhot away; but we are happy to add, that none of the crew were either killed or wounded.

It has been frequently aſſerted by political writers, that the favorite Miniſter of William III. was the firſt who planned out a ſcheme of a National Funded Debt, in order to carry on the Continental wars in Flanders againſt Louis XIV. in conjunction with the Auſtrians and Dutch, to ſecure the allegiance of the people. The example was followed immediately after by ſeveral other States. From the late inveſtigation, however, of the French Aſſembly, we find, that their public debt commenced ſo early as the reign of Francis I. which has been accumulating ever ſince. That Prince involved his country in very expenſive wars, and was himſelf taken priſoner at the famous battle of Pavia in Italy, and kept in that ſituation for a conſiderable time, at the Court of Charles V. Emperor of Germany and King of Spain.

Sir John Sinclair calculates, that the money annually paid by the people of Great-Britain for public purpoſes (including the poor rates) amounts to the amazing ſum of 23,725,359l. and the ſupplies expended ſince the Revolution have been upwards of a thouſand millions ſterling, in the comparatively ſhort period of one hundred years.

The Britiſh trade has arrived at that acme of extent, beyond which it appears impoſſible almoſt to ſtrain it. How long ſuch an enviable ſtate of ſuperiority can, in the nature of human occurrences, exiſt, it may be raſh to calculate; Britiſh manufactures, however, begin now to be eſtabliſhed in other countries, and it is found that the taxes in Great-Britain amount to four pence in the ſhilling on labour. There are to be added to this the jealouſy of other powers in Europe of their trade, the diſinclination to renew treaties of commerce, and that concealed reſentment which operates when compelled to do ſo—all thoſe circumſtances (arguing from long experience) ſeem like latent ſeeds of deſtruction or diminution of a commerce which is at preſent the moſt flouriſhing in the univerſe.

In the year 1739, Capt. Jenkins was commander of one of thoſe veſſels which had been boarded by the Spaniſh Guarda Coaſtas. This ſhip was rummaged on pretence of ſearching for contraband commodities; but finding nothing that might juſtify their ſearch, they inſulted Jenkins in the moſt abuſive language, they tore off one of his ears, wounded him in ſeveral places, and tortured him with the moſt ſhocking cruelties; they ordered him to carry his ear to the King, and to tell him that they would ſerve him in the ſame manner if they had the opportunity. The bold ſeaman was examined at the bar of the Houſe of Commons. When his ear was produced, he was interrogated by a Member, what he thought when he was in the hands of thoſe barbarians? to which he replied, that he recommended his ſoul to God, and his cauſe to his country. This noble reply, the ſight of his ear, his detail of his ſufferings, and the indignities offered to the Sovereign, threw the Houſe into a flame; this brave man's wrongs filled the Members of the oppoſition with indignation, and on the 10th of July, 1739, orders were given for making reprifals on the Spaniards.

It is ſaid, that the National Aſſembly of France is now preparing to examine the foundations of the edifice, which it has been ſo long and ſo induſtriouſly employed in erecting. From the number of architects who have had the management of the building, it is expected that the following requiſites will be wanting: Unity of deſign, exact ſymmetry, elegance ornamenting ſtrength, and durability of materials.

From the diſcordance of the builders, and the confuſion of tongues which have ſo frequently been obſerved in the raiſing of this fabric, the enemies of the architects have preſumed to call it *Babel*.

The Grecian and Roman models they have deſpiſed; the modern improvements they have diſregarded; their ſtile is entirely novel, and their materials ſoft and crumbling morſels for the tooth of time.

His Holineſs the Pope is the very reverſe of ſome of his predeceſſors. Some of them made nothing of trampling on crowns and on the heads which wore them; he, on the contrary, ſuffers crowned heads to ſmite him on one cheek, expecting to be ſtruck on the other.

Inſtead of fulminating curſes againſt rebellious ſubjects, he kindly admoniſhes them; invites them, moſt tenderly and affectionately, to return to their duty, and, in the true ſimplicity of childiſh innocence, weeps bitterly over their tranſgreſſions.

The golden age is again returning, Primitive ſimplicity will triumph over pride, ambition and bigotry; and the Pope of Rome will, in a ſhort time, be elected and conſecrated by his flock; between whom and himſelf the ſame amiable relation will be eſtabliſhed, as exiſts between a ſhepherd and his ſheep.

The church lands in France find a better ſale than could have been expected, as from the comparative low price at which they are diſpoſed of, there are plenty of bidders for them. The Dutch have been conſiderable purchaſers.

Anecdote of Lord CHATHAM.

SOME years after this Nobleman's reſignation of all his employments, a petition was ſent from the city to his Majeſty, humbly requeſting an immediate diſmiſſion of ſeveral of his Miniſters.—The reply as might reaſonably be ſuppoſed, to ſo audacious a ſolicitation, conſiſted in a *plain negative*.—The petitioners were told, that their demand was an imputation againſt the Royal abilities and penetration, as if he wanted ſagacity to perceive when he was faithfully and ably ſerved—In the enſuing ſeſſion of Parliament the *Earl of Chatham* made a motion, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, requeſting that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to diſcover to the Houſe the perſon under whoſe influence he had returned ſuch a reply to ſo loyal a part of his ſubjects.—But, ſays his Lordſhip, "This motion of mine will certainly be negatived.—I can anticipate rejection in the aſpects of miniſters.—How then ſhall I come at the information I contend for? Was it you?—or you?" *(addreſſing himſelf to thoſe moſt liable to ſuſpicion)* "Will nobody reply?—Let me then ſee if countenances will betray.—The face has been known to be the index of criminalty."—He then directed his eye of fire to every Miniſter in the aſſembly, and fixing it with all its collected force at laſt upon a great Law Lord*, exclaimed, "*Ah! methinks I ſee Felix tremble!*"—It is ſaid, that ſuch was the irreſiſtable effect of the united power of this ſtateſman's perſon, manner, and eloquence, that even one of the greateſt men that ever adorned Great-Britain, was on this occaſion daunted into a temporary fear, by this bold, though vague imputation.

*Lord Mansfield.

FROM THE (HARTFORD) *AMERICAN MERCURY.*

THE PROMPTER.

Every one to his notion.

MOST certainly; and the Prompter to *his* notion of courſe. If a man is a little *odd in his way*, as we vulgarly phraſe it, or what the French call *outre*, his friends ſay he is a *notional creature*, or *full of notions*. And where is the man or woman living, that is not *full of notions?* Even Congreſs have their notions. One of the moſt diſtinguiſhed *ſpouters* in that honorable body will inſiſt upon it that the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives is next in rank to the Preſident. This man is certainly a *notional creature*; but *every one to his notion*. Others have contended warmly that their reſidence ought to be fixed in the woods about Connegocheque; but it is beſt to remove thither *by little and little*. Is not this a *notion?*

The legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, ſome years ago, took it into their heads to kill the profeſſion of Law by a queer act; but the attempt failed, people would ſtill go to lawyers, and lawyers would live, while people would employ them. But the General Court was full of *notions*. Let lawyers multiply till a famine of buſineſs comes upon them, and then they will die like Egyptian frogs.

A neighbour of mine, who is a *full grown man*, aſſerts that the ſurface of the ocean is higher than the land, and that by a conſtant miraculous reſtraint of the Almighty, the water is kept from overflowing the earth. His opinion is founded on thoſe words of ſcripture, *the bounds are ſet.* This man is *full of notions*. Don't laugh at my neighbour, gentle reader; for I'll bet ten to one, that in ſome other particular, thou art juſt as *notional* thyſelf.

Love is the moſt *notional* paſſion; not excepting ambition and ſuperſtition. I once knew a woman, who had a very amiable daughter, declare it was *monſtrous indelicate* for a young lady *to love a man*. She might love an elegant houſe, a carriage and even money; but to love *a man's perſon* was ſhocking. But *every one to her notion.*

When I was a young man, I knew an attorney who was attached to what is called *family;* that is, whoſe family, by good luck, had ſtripped off their woollen ſhirts and checked aprons, juſt one generation before, and kept them off, till their companions who had aſſociated with them in their woollen dreſs, were moſtly dead. The attorney had not wore linen ſhirts ſo long by ten years as this *family;* and yet had the aſſurance to fall in love with one of the daughters. The man however did not meet with cold looks from the daughter—but the parents walked a tip-toe at the affront offered *their family*. The daughter was *notional* as well as the parents—they intended to have their *notion*, but ſhe had *her's*—and a very *good notion* it was, for a more happy couple does not exiſt.

But the queereſt of all notions is, that parents will not permit a daughter, no not even a ſon, to love for themſelves. I know a widow with a family of likely daughters, who inſiſts upon it that her daughters do not know how to love for themſelves—ſhe therefore means to love for them. She is a queer woman, and a notional creature; *but every one to his notion.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

THE bill laying duties on diſtilled ſpirits, under conſideration.

Mr. Jackſon propoſed an amendment, by adding a clauſe to prevent Inſpectors, or any officers under them, from interfering, either directly, or indirectly, in elections, further than giving their own votes, on penalty of forfeiting their offices.—This being ſeconded—

Mr. Sherman ſaid he ſhould propoſe an addition to the amendment, and that was to extend the prohibition to every other perſon whatever: He ſuppoſed that to practiſe the arts of electioneering would be as criminal in perſons in general, as in the officers of the revenue; but if any proviſion is neceſſary in the caſe, he thought it might be made in ſome other bill.

Mr. Livermore approved the motion: Theſe officers ſaid he, will hold their places under the government—and from the duties aſſigned them, will acquire ſuch a knowledge of perſons and characters, as will give them great advantages, and enable them to influence in elections to a great degree: He thought the propoſition important, and merited the attention of the houſe.

Mr. Vining obſerved, that the motion went to diſfranchiſe a great number of citizens of the rights of ſuffrage: It appeared to him alſo, to be unconſtitutional, as it will deprive them of ſpeaking and writing their minds—a right, of which no law can diveſt them: He offered ſome obſervations on the eligibility of the duty now com-

templated, in preference to direct taxes—and then urged the ill policy of rendering the law odious, by fixing a ſtigma on the officers appointed to execute it.

Mr. Jackſon replied to the obſervations againſt his motion: He ſaid the experience of Great-Britain ſhewed the propriety of the prohibition. He read a ſection from a law paſſed in the reign of William and Mary, on this ſubject. A law was found neceſſary in that country to prevent the interference of the exciſe officers in elections, though the exciſe law then in exiſtence, was only for 10 years, and that now before us is a perpetual law—for it is to exiſt, till the whole of the State debts are rubbed off. He denied that it was a disfranchiſement of the citizens; they will have the ſame right to vote at elections as other citizens; it only goes to defining an offence, which may be of pernicious conſequence; did I conſider it in that light, ſaid he, as depriving the citizens of the rights of ſuffrage, I would be the laſt in this houſe to vote for it. He adverted particularly to the dangerous influence that ſome future Preſidents would acquire, by virtue of the powet which he will poſſeſs of removing theſe officers. He read ſome clauſes from the Britiſh exciſe law, to ſhew its reſemblance to the law now under conſideration; he added ſome ſtrictures on the bill, and regretted that it had not been recommitted; but to render it leſs odious and miſchievous he ſtrongly urged the neceſſity of the ſection he had propoſed.

Mr. Benſon ſaid there appeared to him to be an abſurdity to ſay a man ſhall forfeit an office, which he holds during pleaſure.

Mr. Gerry objected to the motion, becauſe he thought it did not go far enough—it ought to extend to all other revenue officers. He gave a ſhort account of the nature of civil government; no form ſaid he is ſtationary, they are always verging either to democracy and anarchy, or to ariſtocracy and deſpotiſm; from hence he drew an influence favorable to a proviſion which ſhould tend to abate and leſſen the influence of the ex ecutive power in certain caſes.

Mr. Ames objected to the motion, he ſaid the circumſtances of this country and Great-Britain, were not ſimilar: That country is without a conſtitution—the United States are bleſſed with one, which defines the rights of electors and the elected—rights of which they cannot be deprived; the law which the gentleman referred to, was not paſſed till the abuſes it was intended to remedy had ariſen to an enormous height; if ever there ſhould be a neceſſity for a ſimilar law, which he by no means expected, it will then be time enough to make the regulation—but this clauſe will muzzle the mouths of freemen, and take away the uſe of their reaſon.

Mr. Bloodworth replied to Mr. Ames; he obſerved that corruptions had taken place; elections have been influenced, and human nature being the ſame, the ſame evils are to be expected; he thought it would be beſt to prevent the evil if poſſible by enacting a law in ſeaſon, and not wait till the miſchief is done.

Mr. Seney was in favor of the clauſe, he tho't it would be a ſalutary proviſion, and no infringement of the rights of the people, as it would be optional to accept the officers or not, with this reſtriction.

Mr. Stone was in favor of the motion—he obſerved that it was a painful conſideration that a number of citizens ſhould be disfranchized, and deprived of their reaſon and ſpeech, but this is a dilemma ſaid he, to which we are reduced by means of this exciſe law; we muſt either deprive the exciſe officers of this privilege of interfering or give up the freedom of elections.

Mr. Vining controverted the oft repeated obſervation, that there was an analogy between the two countries, Great-Britain and America. He urged an acceleration of the bill—delays he thought did not produce conviction, they only ſerve to enflame; he hoped the clauſe would not be agreed to, nor the bill recommitted.

Mr. Lawrance ſaid he was ſorry that there were ſo many impediments thrown in the way of this bill—he could wiſh that the clauſe might be deferred—and made the ſubject of a ſeparate diſcuſſion—he objected to it as not extenſive enough—it ought to include all the officers of the government; at preſent he ſhould wave any further remarks, but hoped the motion would not be agreed to at this time—but wiſhed that the bill might be finiſhed.

Mr. Sedgwick oppoſed the motion, he ſaid the natural tendency would be to render the law odious—to deprive the government of the ſervices of the beſt men in our country:—let me aſk gentlemen ſaid he, if they, or any of their hon. connections, would accept of an appointment under this law, with ſuch an exceptionable clauſe in it? He obſerved on the total difference in the circumſtances of this country, from thoſe of Great-Britain; and aſked, ſhall we tranſplant the corrupt maxims of that country to this? I hope we ſhall not.

Mr. Gerry replied to the ſeveral objections which had been offered againſt the motion: It will be too late, ſaid he, when the evil takes place, to apply the remedy: The Preſident will then have it in his power to influence the elections in ſuch manner as to procure a legiſlature that would not conſent to a law for applying a remedy.

Mr. Ames reprobated the motion in very pointed terms, as impolitic in reſpect to the law—as repugnant to the Conſtitution, and as degrading to human nature; beſides, he obſerved, that it was nugatory in itſelf, becauſe it goes to deprive the citizens of an unalienable right, which you cannot take from them, nor can they diveſt themſelves of.

Mr. Jackſon made a ſhort reply to Mr. Ames: He obſerved, that he had always ſuppoſed that the Engliſh nation poſſeſſed a Conſtitution—and that the violation of the freedom of elections was the greateſt infringement on that conſtitution.

Mr. Sherman obſerved that this motion went to create a poſitive offence; he ſaid he could not conceive any reaſon why this offence ſhould be chargable on one deſcription of officers only—he thought it ought to go through, and include every claſs—He replied to the ſeveral objections ariſing from the influence of the Preſident—and obſerved that fixing ſuch a ſtigma would oblige the Preſident to oppoint mean and ordinary characters, characters fit to make tools of—for perſons of credit, and reſpectability will not accept of appointments under ſuch a diſqualification.—The queſtion was determined in the negative—the ayes and noes being as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin. Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Floyd, Gerry, Grout, Hathorne, Heiſter, Jackſon, Livermore, Matthews, Moore, Parker, Renſellaer, Seney, Sylveſter, Stone, Tucker, White.—21.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Bourne, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Giles, Hartley, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Leonard, Madiſon, Muhlenberg, Schureman, Scott, Sedgwick, Sevier, Sherman, Sinnickſon, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Steele, Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, Williamſon Wynkoop.——37.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

The petition of James Norris, late lieutenant in Col. Proctor's regiment, was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Lawrence preſented the memorial and petition of Abraham Skinner late commiſſary of priſoners, praying repayment of monies advanced, and compenſation for ſervices, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Alſo the petition of Iſaac Vincent, praying the benefit of a penſion, was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill to continue in force an act, entitled, an act to regulate proceſſes in the federal courts, and Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Sturges, and Mr. Contee, appointed.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, for eſtabliſhing a mint, was ordered to be communicated to the Senate.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the bill, to incorporate the ſubſcribers to the bank of the United States, was again taken up, and on the queſtion for paſſing the bill, a debate enſued and continued until the adjournment.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.

A letter from the Secretary of State, incloſing a report upon the memorial of Andrew Brown, of the city of Philadelphia, printer, was read and laid on the table.

The report is as follows:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the memorial of Andrew Brown, printer, of Philadelphia, has had the ſame under his conſideration, and thereupon makes the following

REPORT,

The memorialiſt ſtates that he has in contemplation to publiſh a correct edition of the laws, treaties, and reſolutions of the United States, and prays that ſuch meaſures may be adopted for giving a public authentication to his work, as may enſure its reception throughout the United States.

The Secretary of ſtate obſerves, that there exiſts, at preſent but a ſingle edition of the Laws of the United States, to wit, the one printed by Childs and Swaine: that this edition is authentic, the proof-ſheets thereof having been carefully collated by ſworn clerks, with the original rolls in his office, and rendered literally conformable therewith. That the firſt volume of this edition can now rarely be found, the copies originally printed being moſtly diſpoſed of.

That it is deſirable that copies of the Laws ſhould be ſo multiplied throughout the ſtates, and in ſuch cheap forms, as that every citizen of the United States may be able to procure them. That it is important alſo, that ſuch publications be rendered authentic, by a collation of the proof-ſheets with the original rolls, by ſworn clerks, when they are printed at the ſeat of government, or in its neighborhood, and by a collation of the whole work when printed at a diſtance, and a certified correction of its typographycal errors annexed to each volume.

That this, however, if done at the public expence, would occaſion an inconvenient augmentation of the number of clerks, as the act of collation requires the preſence of three clerks, one to hold the roll, a ſecond a printed copy already authenticated, and the third the proof-ſheet.

That it would be more reaſonable that perſons of confidence ſhould be employed, at the expence of the Editor, to be named and ſworn as clerks, for the ſpecial occaſion.

That, in this way, he is of opinion it will be advantageous to the public to permit that the Laws to be printed by the memorialiſt, be collated with, and corrected by the original rolls, and that a certificate thereof, by the Secretary of State, be annexed to the Edition.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.
February 5th, 1791.

Mr. Leonard preſented the memorial of the merchants of New-Bedford, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, praying the eſtabliſhment of a poſt-road from Boſton, to that place.

Mr. White, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill to amend an act, entitled an act, to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts, which was read the firſt time.

On motion of Mr. Heiſter, the memorial of a number of public creditors, who are holders of loan-office certificates received for loans of paper money was referred to a ſelect committee of five; Meſſrs Sherman, Gerry, Heiſter, Benſon and Gale.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the bill to incorporate the ſubſcribers to the Bank of the United States, was again taken up in the houſe, and on the queſtion ſhall this bill paſs, the debates on the conſtutionality of the bill were renewed, and continued until an adjournment was called for. *Adjourned until 10 o'clock to morrow.*

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

The committee on enrolled bills reported the Act declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to a certain act of the State of Maryland, as duly enrolled.

The bill to amend the act to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts, was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe: Ordered that one hundred copies be printed.

The Memorial of the Marine Society of Boſton, on motion of Mr. Gerry, was referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury, to report thereon, at the next ſeſſion.

Mr. Tucker, of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill for determining the next meeting of Congreſs—which was read the firſt and ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow: A blank is left in the Bill for the day.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the houſe, that they have paſſed the bill making appropriations for the ſnpport of government, for the year 1791—and for other purpoſes.

The Bank Bill was further diſcuſſed—Mr. Vining and Mr. Gerry ſpoke in its favour, and Mr. Madiſon againſt it: He concluded his ſpeech by moving the previous queſtion, which the ſpeaker put in the following words—ſhall the main queſtion be now put? The ayes and noes being demanded, there were 35 in the affirmative, and 20 in the negative.

On the queſtion, ſhall this bill paſs? the ayes and noes were as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Bourne, Cadwallader, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Hartley, Hathorne, Heiſter, Huntington, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, P. Muhlenburg, Partridge, Ranſellaer, Schureman, Scot, Sedgwick, Seney, Sevier, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Steele, Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, Wynkoop—39.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Contee, Gale, Grout, Giles, Jackſon, Lee, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Parker, Stone, Tucker, White, Williamſon—20.

Sundry petitions were read and referred, and then the Houſe *Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.*

ALBANY, Jan. 26.

A correſpondent of this city obſerves, that the late choice of Aaron Burr, Eſq. to fill the office of Senator of the United States, is a moſt pointed inſult on the citizens of the northern part of this ſtate. If a rotation be deemed proper, we have no objection, but we conceive it, in the higheſt degree, illiberal and unjuſt, that a ſecond Senator ſhould be taken, out of the ſouthern diſtrict, to fill the vacancy of one from the northward: and the more ſo, as the advantage was evidently taken of our not having that number of repreſentatives which, it appears by the late cenſus, we are entitled to. This tranſaction will, however, ſerve to open our eyes to our true intereſt, induce us to drop all party diſtinctions, and firmly to unite in the general ſupport of our rights and privileges in repreſentation, as well as on every other public queſtion, by which the honor and advantage of this quarter of the ſtate may be affected.

BOSTON, *January* 27.

AMERICAN ACADEMY.

Yesterday at ten o'clock, A. M. the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, held their statute meeting in the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, and at twelve, proceeded to the Meeting-House, in Brattle-Square, where a well adapted Oration was pronounced by the Hon. John Lowell, Esq. one of the members, on the death of the Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. their late President. After the Oration, a collection was made for the benefit of Messrs. Jennings and Wheeler, who were unfortunately wounded in discharging the military honors at the interment of the Hon. Mr. Bowdoin.

The following is a list of the arrivals at this port from foreign ports, from January 1st, 1790, to January 1, 1791—60 ships, 7 snows, 159 brigs, 170 schooners, and 59 sloops, total 455. The foregoing are exclusive of those vessels which are employed in the coasting-trade of the United States, and which are supposed to amount to near twelve hundred sail.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT declaring the consent of Congress, that a new State be formed within the juridiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and admitted into this Union, by the name of the STATE of KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS the legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by an act entituled, "An act concerning the erection of the district of Kentucky into an independent State," passed the eighteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, have consented, that the district of Kentucky, within the jurisdiction of the said Commonwealth, and according to its actual boundaries at the time of passing the act aforesaid, should be formed into a new State: And whereas a convention of delegates, chosen by the people of the said district of Kentucky, have petitioned Congress to consent, that, on the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, the said district should be formed into a new State, and received into the union, by the name of "the State of Kentucky."

Be it enacted by the SENATE *and* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared*, That the Congress doth consent, that the said district of Kentucky, within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and according to its actual boundaries, on the eighteenth day of December, one thousaud seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall, upon the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, be formed into a new State, separate from, and independent of, the said Commonwealth of Virginia.

And be it further enacted and declared, That upon the foresaid first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, the said new State, by the name and stile of the State of Kentucky, shall be received and admitted into this Union, as a new and entire member of the United States of America.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, FEBRUARY THE FOURTH, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE *Bill depending before Congress for establishing a* National Bank, *is certainly constitutional—for the State Governments being by the Constitution divested of the power of making money, either of paper, or gold and silver, it plainly follows, that as a circulating medium is necessary, Congress alone is competent to creating this medium. It is said that authors and inventors alone, are by the Constitution entitled to exclusive privileges; but the establishment of a National Bank, it is said, connects with it exclusive privileges: This discovery however seems not to extend to State Banks—no exclusive rights being mentioned as appertaining to* them! *Perhaps it is not considered as contravening the Constitution, for the particular States to incorporate companies with the most extensive privileges, as these privileges are confined to the State! So is the circulation of the Bank Paper of every particular State; it can scarcely be passed out of the cities in which the Banks are fixed—consequently can never answer, in any considerable degree, the purposes of money—and as to a general currency, it can not have that quality attached to it, without a manifest violation of the Constitution—which says, that no State shall issue paper money. It is said that the States are in the habit of granting Charters; we presume that Congress will not abridge this power in the States: But it is to be remembered, that the Constitution, and the laws enacted pursuant thereto, are paramount to all state legislation—and if a State should incorporate for purposes to operate beyond the limits of their particular jurisdiction, the act would be null and void—nor could Congress consistently delegate a power for such a purpose.*

Every general regulation may interfere for a season with the interest of some individuals; but if this inconvenience should be sufficient to prevent the operations of the general government, the business of legislation must stand still.

The Institution of a National Bank has reference to the public at large: Circumstances may connect with the original establishment some advantages in relation to the place where the bank may be situated; but to suspend the institution till no objection of this kind exists, is to postpone a question of the greatest importance to be immediately decided, sine die.

CIVIS.

THE TALE OF THE COW.

From the NEW-YORK MAGAZINE, *for* JANUARY, 1791.

A FAIR-FAC'D brown cow, fed on clover most dainty,
A buxom young jade as you'll meet with in twenty,
Had lately broke loose from her walks on the Hudson,
And ran away bellowing to live the wild woods on—
Was caught in a trap on the banks of the Delaware,
And coop'd in a stable before she was well aware.
The proud snuffy Dons of the ANCIENT DOMINION,
Had helped to catch her—but were of opinion
"That shortly her stall must be some where south-westward."
By George! this was fix'd, while she graz'd to the eastward.

But hear now the fly, plotting sons of old Penn——
"The cow's in our stable—there she must remain.
"Talk now of agreements, and bargains your fill,
"Our scheme is affected—the grist's at our mill."

High words were exchang'd, and much Billingsgate flung,
Each claiming the cow, for the love of her d——g.
By-standers took part, as their int'rests were in it—
Some join'd the dominion—some favour'd the Pennite.
The Dons grew enrag'd at the thoughts of being jockied,
And swore by Patowmack—they'd not be thus mocked!
Then seizing the cow,—(for the Dons all fear scorns)
Attempted to drag her along—by the horns.
The Pennites, conceited, elate and imperious,
Could hardly believe that their rivals were serious:
But soon being alarm'd, lest the Dons should prevail,
All clasp'd the cow's rump—and held fast by her tail—
And swore by the city, white men should turn sable,
Before the cow stir'd one foot's length from their stable.
The croud gathering round them, loud hooping and laughing,
Huzza'd for both ends of the cow—with much scoffing.
But thoughtful spectators express'd with sad faces,
Their fears that the cow would be soon torn in pieces.
While parties run violent—(poor cow I bewail her)
Some cursing the *horner*, and some the vile *tailer*,
The Vans of the Hudson, unwilling to bilk her,
Laid by their long pipes, and sat all down to milk her.

A NEW-YORK FARMER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.

WHAT is a state assembly but the collected wisdom of a state? and what is more proper than for wisdom, especially so much of it, to give advice? and what has the Pennsylvania assembly done but to give advice to Congress? A second reason to vindicate their advice is, that the advisers have had experience of the excise; but Congress has not. When the assembly maintain by their vote that an excise is subversive of liberty, we see that both wisdom and experience confirm what they assert. Pennsylvania then has lost its liberty—for it has had, and still has, an excise law in force—which, of course, has subverted the liberty of the state: It has lasted so long, that most of the people were born in slavery. It is not known how the marshal will return the number of slaves; but it may be a question, whether the people born under a slavish excise law, will be allowed representatives, except in the proportion of 3 to 5, according to the constitution. It seems unaccountable that the assembly and people are going on as if they were ignorant of their slavish condition. The event, it seems, has happened here, which was foretold in another state. While the assembly was discussing some question, which was explained by several able men, a member from the country rose with some warmth, and declared that those men were glossing the affair over so as to deceive them. If the bill should pass, said he, we shall be the most miserable undone people in the world, and know nothing of it.

Why should not the Representatives of Pennsylvania, in the state legislature, lend a hand to dispatch the business of Congress? They are near neighbours, and they cannot but have observed that the latter has a great deal to do, and but little time to do it in. Many hands make light work. The new government, which is often compared to a building, is not yet finished: It is a benevolent practice for the neighbours to fall too and help a new beginner: They kindly work at the frame, and assist at the raising and covering of it. Congress has but just set up the trade of making laws in this place, and no doubt will feel encouraged to continue it here, where, without losing one of its customers, it is so easy to get journeymen. If the kind folks, who are so forward to lend assistance, should find their own affairs at sixes and sevens, in consequence of their transacting the business of Congress, the least that Congress, if it has honor and gratitude, can do, is to postpone its own work, and assist its benefactor. What a pleasant thing to see those who were expected to be rivals, engaged so lovingly about the same business. One would think that the amiable temper of the friends in this Quaker city had mellowed the wrangling spirits of the two governments. The time seems to be coming when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together: When that shall happen, it is to be supposed that the lion will not go without a supper. Such friendship for Congress seems to have occasioned the late doings of the Pennsylvania assembly. Jealousy, that quarrelsome fault-finding Devil, shall be cast out and bound in chains—he has stood too long pimping at the ear of government, and whispering malignant suspicions of its best friends.

It will do one's heart good to live 1 or 2 hundred years longer, and see with what good nature the world's business will be done: In France, they are going to spoil the old trade of making war: Nations are not going to be quarrelsome and ambitious any more: They will talk any dispute over, or they will make a prize question of the matter, or leave it to some academy to settle:—The red coats will be strip'd off the soldier's backs—and as red is out of fashion at present, the cloth will be torn into strips, to be worn for the cure of sore throats; gun powder will be used only to kill rice birds, canvas backs, &c.; and cannon balls will be kept to grind mustard seed: And what delight it will give to see the state governments so much the champions of the federal constitution, as to take all unpleasant work off the hands of Congress, least it should make that body unpopular: What may we not expect from this generous national spirit in future? In its very beginning we have seen Congress and the assembly engaged at the same time debating the excise: May we not then expect to see the Assembly take up a new funding act, or militia law, for the Union—and Congress, scorning to be outdone in generosity by its neighbor, form a committee of the whole house to discuss the regulations of the state judiciary, or the best means of maintaining schools for the poor. Besides the generosity of this mutual aid, there is a great deal of reason for it: When a man undertakes to do what is none of his business, he cannot be accused of selfishness—A looker on sees the fault of the play better than he who holds the cards—we may expect more wisdom therefore: Further, it belongs properly to government to set the example of this love of others, more than ourselves, by doing their business for them—for if a private person was to pretend to do it before it gets into fashion, he would get his head broke.

A correspondent observes, that the establishment of a National Bank, being by some thought necessary, to enable the general government to carry the Act for establishing the permanent seat of government on the Patowmac, into execution, it is exceedingly difficult to account for the opposition to the bank bill, on the part of those who are interested in favor of the removal to the southward: In this view of the subject, the friends to the bank system give the most unequivocal proof of their disposition to support the public faith, as pledged by the residence bill.

On Monday last the Supreme Court of the United States was opened in this city, before their Honors the Chief Justice of the United States, and *William Cushing*, *James Iredell*, and *James Wilson*, Esqrs. Associate Judges.

☞ Mr. WILLIAMSON's motion to re-commit the first section of the bill for incorporating the subscribers to the national bank, was mistated in our last: The motion was in the following words, "To commit the first section, for the purpose of altering the time of subscribing, so that the holders of state securities, assumed to be paid by the United States, may be on a footing with the holders of other securities, formerly called national securities."

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	17/4.	pr. £	86⅓	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/2.		46	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		9/2.	46	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates		16/2.	81	do.
Indents		9/2	46	do.
N. and S. Carolina, debts,		12/.	60	do.

MANUEL NOAH,
BROKER,
No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,
BUYS and SELLS
Continental & State Certificates,
Pennsylvania and Jersey Paper Money,
And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1790.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA
TEAS;
REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.
Of the first Quality—by Retail,
No. 17,
Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market-Streets.
N. B. *A few* TICKETS *in the* New-York Lottery, *which is to be drawn the first of April next, for sale.*

South-Carolina Lands for Sale,
ABOUT one hundred miles from Charleston, for any kind of Goods. One third part of 63 Tracts of Land, containing 51,900 acres, lying near the rivers of Savannah, Big and Little Salt Cohachees, and the fork of the Ediso: These Lands are a dark, or a copper-coloured soil, in an inhabited part of the State.
Also 5 tracts of Land in Ninety-Six district, 4 in Orangeburg district, 6 in Camden, all containing 7,600 acres, all good land, with streams of water running through them. These Lands will be sold so low, that a man may make his fortune in buying them, for the purpose of selling them again, as emigrants are daily arriving there from Europe, to settle.
Duplicate Plots and Grants may be seen, and indisputable titles will be given by the subscriber. FREDERICK KING.
Morristown, Jan. 1791. (77—6w1w.)

LINES
On MAJOR WYLLYS,

Of the Federal Troops, who fell in a late engagement with the Savages, *at the river* St. Joseph, *in the Weſtern Territory of the U. States.*

BY A FRIEND.

WHERE the ſack'd hamlet darts expiring gleams,
Thro' ſmould'ring clouds, and thy encrimſon'd ſtreams
WABASH! flow rolling to the weſtern bourne,
Thy ſlaughter'd ſons in ſullen murmur mourn.
There, if e'er chance the traveller ſhall lead,
The blood-drench'd ſhore with rev'rence let him tread,
And mark the ſpot where oft, at eve unſeen,
The weeping Genii plant the laurel green,
And fancy bids her choiceſt flow'rets riſe,
To deck the lonely grave where WYLLYS lies.
If poliſh'd manners, undiſguis'd by art,
The tendereſt paſſions, and the firmeſt heart;
Where laviſh Heaven united every grace,
To the mild virtues of the WYLLYS race.
If worth, long tried, diſtinguiſh'd and approv'd,
Could move the tyrant Death, or e'er had mov'd,
Thy valu'd life had known a longer date,
Nor ſavage yells announc'd thy hapleſs fate.

A bard, the meaneſt of the tuneful throng,
Whoſe idle lyre, has long remain'd unſtrung,
Who lov'd thee living, and regrets thee dead,
Pays this laſt tribute to thy gentle ſhade.
Th' hiſtoric muſe, in more exalted verſe,
May thus to future times thy fate rehearſe.
From England's gentleſt blood, an honor'd name,
In virtues, arts and arms, long known to fame,
He ſprung:—Where *Hartford* crowns with ſpiry pride,
Her high romantic banks and chryſtal tide,
His infant ſports and happier hours were led,
Till *Yale*'s fair laurels, grac'd his youthful head.
What time the Briton, to our guiltleſs ſhore,
In proud array, his thund'ring legions bore,
When erſt Columbia's ſtarry flag unfurl'd,
Show'd a new eagle to the wond'ring world,
The gallant youth appear'd at freedom's ſhrine,
Drew his yet unſtain'd ſteel, and join'd the embattl'd line;
There in long toils, and dangers tried, he won
Th' approving ſmiles of godlike WASHINGTON.
With tarniſh'd arms the Britons fought the main,
And heaven-born Peace, reſum'd her golden reign.
The patriot bands reliev'd from martial toil,
Return and court the long-neglected ſoil:
Severer cares *his* warrior arms engage,
To guard the Weſtern realm, and quell barbarian rage,
And lo! on wild *Miami's* duſky plain,
O'er ſlaughter'd heaps he leads his victor train,
There as the foe in trembling haſte retires,
In glory's arms the hapleſs chief expires.

Columbians riſe! no more inactive lie,
Your ſlaughter'd friends for ſpeedy vengeance cry:
Their mangled corſes and yet teeming blood,
Their groans yet ecchoing in the weſtern wood;
The matron's piercing ſhriek, the infant's cries,
And yon brown cloud ſlow riſing to the ſkies,
Call to revenge—to arms! to arms repair!
Urge home the ruthleſs brood, and wage eternal war,
On thoſe curſt miſcreants whom no faith can bind,
The ſcourge of GOD, the terror of mankind;
Then let the vengeful bolts of war be hurl'd,
And with black myriads crowd the infernal world.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
PENNSYLVANIA.

A general rule having been adopted by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania, whereby permiſſion is granted to every member to enter on the journals, the reaſons for his vote on a queſtion, when the yeas and nays are called. The following are offered by members of the majority, who voted in favor of the reſolutions reſpecting the exciſe law, now depending in the Congreſs.

ALTHOUGH in the great buſineſs of legiſlation, ſupreme confidence is placed in the repreſentatives by their conſtituents, and every member is indiſputably permitted to form his deciſions according to the beſt of his judgment and information; yet caſes *may* ariſe, where a repreſentative would wiſh to aſſign the reaſons for his conduct. Such an occaſion is now preſented, when a *diſſent* has been delivered to this houſe, upon a ſubject of infinite importance to the peace and happineſs of the citizens of this commonwealth. On this ground, members of the *majority* who voted in favor of the reſolutions reſpecting the exciſe bill, then depending before the houſe of Repreſentatives in Congreſs, believe it alſo *their* duty to produce the reaſons for their vote; and they conceive it not amongſt the leaſt of the honors conferred on them, that they are permitted to hand down to poſterity this proof of their attachment to the liberties of their country. That, ſhould it be the unfortunate fate of this riſing empire to groan under the complicated ſhackles of European exciſes, with all their concomitant *horrors*, it may remain on record, that there were members of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania who foreſaw the evil, and ſtrove to avert it.

We juſtify our conduct on the following principles:

1ſt. We contend, that the repreſentatives of Pennſylvania collected in aſſembly, are capable of forming a judgment of the prevailing opinions of their conſtituents in every quarter of the State, and we believe, that a very large portion of the people will be oppoſed to this exciſe under every poſſible modification.

2d. Senſible of the importance of ſtability in federal meaſures, and that ſuch ſtability could never be obtained, unleſs thoſe meaſures were conformable to the public mind, we thought it our duty in an eſpecial manner, to call the attention of our Senators in Congreſs, to every part of the bill which ſhould militate againſt the liberties of the people.

3d. Knowing that the conſtitution of the United States had given to Congreſs the right of levying an exciſe—we have not by our reſolutions inſinuated the moſt diſtant idea of denying the exerciſe of that right, unleſs it ſhould reſult from the impoſſibility of collecting that tax, without attaching to it all thoſe odious powers ſo intimately blended with it in Europe.

4th. Although the higheſt confidence is repoſed in our repreſentatives in Congreſs, and although we may revere both their integrity and abilities; yet when we diſcovered meaſures in contemplation, which we conceived would eventually ſap the foundation of our confederacy, it would be criminal in us to be ſilent.

5th. If our apprehenſions, ariſing from exciſe laws, ſhould lead us into the adoption of expreſſions warm in their complexion, they are far ſhort of thoſe addreſſed to the inhabitants of Quebec, by the Congreſs of 1775: a Congreſs compoſed of ſome of the greateſt characters that ever met in any nation in the world, and of which the illuſtrious Preſident of the United States was then an active member. Sentiments formed on principles like theſe, muſt ever remain the ſame. No change of circumſtances can vary the nature of things: nor can that which was odious in 1775, become amiable in 1791. We read the ſentiment of that day, and we cheriſh it in our boſoms, although it may be diſcarded by others. Say the Congreſs of 1775, when endeavoring to rouſe the inhabitants of Quebec againſt the government of Great-Britain, they "ſubjected you to the impoſitions of exciſe, *the horror of all free States*, thus wreſting your property from you by *the moſt odious of taxes*, and laying open to inſolent tax-gatherers, *houſes*, the ſcenes of domeſtic peace and comfort, and called the *Caſtles of Engliſh Subjects*, in the books of the law." Thus countenanced by ſuch illuſtrious characters, in our abhorrence of this *moſt odious of taxes*, and alarmed at the idea of having our caſtles thrown proſtrate on the ground, we ſpoke with the voice of Freemen, when we beheld the approach of a tax, which had been declared as *the horror of all free States*. We ſaw that our houſes were to be entered by inſpectors at every hour of the day. For our *houſes* and our *ſtores*, in this country, are ſynonimous things. That private mercantile tranſactions; That the property of the virtuous and induſtrious citizen was to be ſacrificed, leſt the fraudulent trader ſhould eſcape—that the arrangement and diſpoſition of our property was to be trammelled in our houſes, without even the pretence of a claim demanded on the part of government—that a badge was to be placed over our doors as a diſgracing centinel, proclaiming a ſuſpicion that a knave dwelt within, and that a hoſt of officers were to be let looſe on the citizens of Pennſylvania, over whom we could have no controul.

As guardians then of their rights, as faithful centinels over the public weal, as men who wiſhed to tranſmit liberty to our poſterity, we called upon our repreſentatives in the Senate of Congreſs, to watch over the rights of their conſtituents with a jealous eye, and to defend us againſt all unwarrantable encroachments of power; further than this our reſolutions do not extend, and we boldly deny every charge brought againſt us as interfering with the general government: we have not even proceeded to *inſtruct* our Senators: we have confined ourſelves to a reſpectful "*Hope*," that our liberties will be attended to: if it is criminal to *hope*, then are we miſerable indeed. But we know our rights, and we know the rights of Congreſs, and ſhould deem ourſelves unworthy of the truſt repoſed in us, if we neglect to pay every proper attention to both.

6th. Although the conſtitution in extending the reſources of the United States, embraced almoſt every poſſible means of extracting a revenue from the people; yet little did we ſuſpect that in a time of profound peace with every foreign nation, when the bleſſings of liberty were expected to flow through our land, there would be ſelected from amongſt thoſe powers the moſt odious amongſt them, which we conceived could never be called into operation but in the moſt preſſing emergency when every other ſource ſhould have failed and ſunk beneath the public demand.

Lawrance Seckle, Francis Gurney, Richard Wells, William Findley, Jacob Eyerly Jun. Samuel Maclay, Jonathan Hodge, Richard Riley, Anthony Lerch jun. John Ludwig, John Baird, Joſeph Read, Nicholas Lutz, John Mulhallon, Jacob Saylor, John Oliver, David Mitchel, Thomas Paul, John Breckbill, Matthew Ritchie, James Alliſon, John Minor, Abraham Cable, Obadiah Gore, Jacob Miley, Philip Gardner, James Johnſon, Thomas Mawhorter, Gabriel Heiſter, James Finley, Albert Gallatin, John White, Thomas Britton, Iſaac Warner, Jacob Erb, James Cunningham.

THE Copartnerſhip of HEWES and ANTHONY having expired the 31ſt ultimo, they requeſt thoſe, who have any demands, to exhibit their accounts and receive their money; and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to either of the Subſcribers, at their Compting-Houſe, No. 5, Cheſnut-Street-Wharf.

JOSIAH HEWES,
JOSEPH ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1791.

N. B. They have yet on hand, and for SALE, at their STORE abovementioned,

HYSON, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS,

Three caſes Caſſia,
Pimento in bags, Martinico Coffee,
Muſcovado Sugar,
A few Caſes old Batavia Arrack,
One caſk of Durham Muſtard,
New England Rum in hogſheads and barrels,
A quantity of prime Boſton Beef,
Spermaceti, right whale and tanners' Oil,
Beſt pickled Mackrel,
6 by 8—7 by 9—8 by 10—9 by 11—and 10 by 12 Window Glaſs,
A quantity of excellent carrot Tobacco,
And an elegant CHANDELIER. (2aw6w.)

HENRY KUHL,

At No. 143, *Second-Street, near Race-Street,*

BY advice of his friends in New-York and Philadelphia, has opened an office for the purpoſe of buying and ſelling, on commiſſion, the different ſpecies of *Stock*, and of *liquidated* and *unliquidated* paper in the market.

He will obtain ſuch Certificates as are required by the *funding law*, for thoſe who have unliquidated Securities; and *transfer* ſtock from and to the Treaſury and the Offices of the Commiſſioners of Loans, on moderate terms.

Having for ſeveral years paſt been employed in the Treaſury of the United States, he is well acquainted with its operations and forms; and flatters himſelf that on that ſcore he has a decided advantage in tranſacting buſineſs here. He is fully impreſſed with the truth of the adage that "diſpatch is the ſoul of buſineſs," and will always make the intereſt of his employers an object of the firſt importance.

Philadelphia, December 29*th*, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 25, 1791.

THE Public Creditors are reminded that, in order to the proper diſpoſitions for paying the Intereſt in the ſeveral States, it is neceſſary that the amount to be paid in each ſhould be previouſly known at the Treaſury. And as the expiration of the firſt quarter is not far diſtant, it is wiſhed that thoſe who have not yet done it, may be expeditious in making and ſignifying their election, purſuant to the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States.

INFORMATION WANTED.

☞ *THE Subſcriber requeſts, if any gentleman can give him information of a purchaſe of Lands made by a Mr.* **Daniel Richardet**, *in the year* 1781 *and* 1782, *in ſome part of the United States, he will be ſo kind as to inform his Brother, by directing a line to him, at the Printer's office.* S. RICHARDET.

January, 1791.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital, 31 *Jan.* 1791.

Wanted a GROUND RENT, of

15 or 20*£*. pr. annum, well ſecured. Enquire of
JOSIAH HEWES,
LAWRANCE SECKEL,
OWEN JONES, jun'r.

Forty Dollars Reward.

LOST by the Subſcriber, on the 12th day of January 1791, between Penollopon and Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and State of New-Jerſey, the following Certificates, iſſued by the ſaid State, to ſundry Soldiers, for the three-fourth parts of the depreciation of their pay; all of which are ſigned by John Stevens, jun. Treaſurer, and counterſigned by James Ewing, Auditor, viz.

No.	Dated,	Payable to	Amount.
323	June 26, 1781,	Powel Alſton,	£.60 8 9
399	January 27, do.	Jacob Long,	30 16 10½
593	June 29, do.	Oliver Cromwell,	60 8 9
664	June 30, do.	James Kinſey,	57 12 6
740	July 2, do.	George Long,	5 4 4½
869	July 4, do.	Ananias Clark,	3 12 4½
938	July 30, do.	Samuel Dotey,	135 7 6¼
1060	March 20, 1782,	Ephraim Patten,	31 13 9
1128	Auguſt 8, do.	James Coulſton,	30 7 10½
1133	Auguſt 8, do.	Moſes Thompſon,	150 5 9¼
1230	January 27, 1783,	Aſa Gilderſleaves,	63 7 5¼
1237	April 9, do.	Michael Lane,	61 16 10½
841	July 4, 1781,	James Clark,	4 17 10½

Any perſon who may have found the ſaid Certificates, and will return them to the ſubſcriber, living at Penollopon aforeſaid, ſhall receive the above reward; and in proportion for any part of them which may be returned.

All perſons are hereby cautioned againſt purchaſing any of the above Certificates, as payment is ſtopped at the public offices. If any of them ſhould be offered for ſale, the perſon to whom they are offered is requeſted to ſtop the ſame, and give notice thereof to their humble ſervant. KENNETH HANKINSON.

Monmouth County, New-Jerſey, Jan. 15, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR *LIVINGSTON*,

ſituate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is alſo appertaining to the ſaid farm about 19 acres of ſalt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choiceſt fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the houſe is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791. 8o 3m

This day is publiſhed,

By Carey, Stewart, and Co.

No. 22, in FRONT-STREET,

The American Muſeum,

FOR JANUARY, 1791.

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Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1791.

☞ *The price of this paper is* 3 *dollars per annum.*